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MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH Services second Saturday evening and Sunday ach month. Prayer meeting, Monday night. J.

M. E. CHURCH. Services first Sunday each month. ZION A. M. E. CHURCH

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Madisonville.

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Lodge Directory.

B. W. TURNER LODGE, No. 548, F. &
A. M. Stated meetings the first and
third Saturdays in each month at 7:30 p.
m. Transfent brethren cordially invited
d. HENRY C. BOURLARD, W. M. CHAS. COWELL, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD LODGE, No. 240, 1 O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brothren cor-dially invited to attend. N. W. Hopp, N. G.

C. H. HUNT, Secretary HOFFMAN LODGE, No. 507, L.O. G. T. Regular meeting of members every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting friends especially invited to attend. Mrs. J. E. Day, C. T. C. M. Hung, Secretary.

ted to attend. C. H. Hunt, Secretary. VICTORIA LODGE, No. 84, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, meets every Monday night in the Masonic building. All members of the order are ordially invited to attend.

DAVID CANSLER, C. C. THES D. HARES, K. of R. and S. HOPKINS LODGE, No. 61, A. O. U. W. meets very Thursday evening at 7:30 c'clock p. m. lisiting brethren cordially invited to attend. W. C. Wilson, W. M. T. G. TERRY, Recorder

Musical Organizations. THE ST. BERNARD CORNET BAND meets at the Masonic Hall every Tuesday and Friday night. All musicians are invited to attend. Mactings begin at 8 o'clock. Manager of Band and Hall.

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INDUSTRIAL GATHERINGS.

PAPER matches are coming into favor, and a factory will be built shortly in Michigan. Our of the 240,000 domestic servants

there are in London it is estimated that 10,000 are always out of employment. THE fishing industry of Portland, Ore., and vicinity is rapidly increasing. The amount of mackerel packed in Port land alone this season was 17,000 barrels, or more than 10,000 barrels in excess of last season.

THE pickle industry near Pittsburgh has assumed enormous proportions. The largest shipment in this line ever made recently left Pittsburgh for a Kansas City firm. It filled eighteen refrigerator ears and included over 5,700,000 pickles.

UNCLE SAM has an army of 150,000 people in his employ. More than 30 per cent, of these have been added to the service during the last decade. Their salaries range from \$50,000 paid the president to the \$1.50 n year some postmasters receive.

DONT'S FOR BACHELORS.

Don't be a bachelor. Dox'r presume upon your indepen

button yourselves up in your Don't be too "palavering" with the women. Don'r think a bachelor is the best

form of man. Dox'r forget that you are growing old very rapidly. Don'r try to prevent yourselves loving in case of willful murder." little children Don't try to hide that bald spot or the

streaking gray hairs. Don't remain as you are any longer than you can help yourselves. Don't think because you think a bachelor is the happiest man in the world acquaintance?" that he is really so .- Detroit Free Press.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE Revelations of a Stranger in the Streets of Paris.

> Authentic Narrative of an English Nobleman to an American Friend, Showing How His Life Was Preserved by a Secret Agent of the Police.

Many years ago, I arrived in Paris a periect stranger, and took lodgings at ce's famous English hotel. Having been shown to my apartments and male some change in my tollet, I went out for a short stroll in that great and magnificent city-that heart, as it were, of the world. I had some letters of introduction, but, as I had not yet presented them, I believed myself wholly unknown to a living soul in that metropolis, except, it might be, to the officers who read my passport at the gates and the clerk who had seen me register my name, and that either should have fixed that name in their recollection was something that my modesty had he ventured to ask you which way you not yet permitted me to take into con-

Judge of my surprise, therefore, when I had gone but a few steps from Meurice's, 42 Rue de Livoli, toward the beautiful palace-garden nearly opposite, to hear myself addressed as "Will Monsieur Henry Neville have try, to have a traveling companion

the kindness to answer me a few important questions?" I turned to the speaker, and saw at that I had never, to my knowledge, looked upon his face before. He was a have his company?" middle-aged man, of rather prepossessing appearance, with gray hair, evews and mustache, and was dressed

as a plain, substantial citizen. "I will do myself the pleasure to oblige you," I replied, in a polite and courteous tone. "Permit me first to remark, however, that you have a little the advantage of me, in that you already know my name."
"Monsieur will please know me as

Eugene St Medard. "Did we ever meet before?" "It is monsiour that has now be-come the questioner," rejoined the Frenchman, with a peculiar smile and a kind of formal bow, half dignified, half polite, as if he would have said the questions were only to come from his side.

Somehow 1 felt just a trifle vexed and nettled at the look and tone, and "I take it for granted one has the same right to interrogate as the other." The features of the stranger grew grave, as one who feels a little annoyed, the and his reply was impressive, without

being exactly stern.

"If mon dear will be kind enough to waive his right in this instance," he said, "it may save us both some time and trouble I scarcely knew why-perhaps something in the look, tone and mannerbut the idea now suddenly occurred to me that I was speaking to a man in authority—and I said, respectfully: "Proceed, Monsion St. Medard."

"Tarnit you, monsieur. You are an Englishman?"

You are distantly related to the earl of Slaivern?" "So distantly that his lordship could never get near enough to know our family," I replied, pleasantly, not a little surprised that a French stranger hould know so much about me, and vondering all the while to what result his questions might be tending. 'You were an only child?"

"Yes." "Your parents are dead?" "Yes.

You were left a small inheritance, which you have lately converted into money and brought with you, thinking it not untikely you might take a fancy tale on the Continent?"

All true, monsieur; but your knowllge of me and my private affairs as-Let that pass. The family of his or iship, the earl of Mulvern, has been nfortunate; no near of kin remain to

Two profligate sons of a deceased sister are the nearest, I believe." "They are both dead, monsieur. One died of heart-disease in Germany, the other was stabbed to death

for this was news to me-"Are you sure?" "Certainly, monsteur." Both of them! This astonishes me

still more! I had not heard of this." "I know it." 'It seems to me you know everying" said I, with a stare of wonder. Monsieur St. Medard smiled and continued: You are now the heir presumptive,

"If what you tell me is true, I am!" explaimed I. almost startled at the thought of being so near to an earldom -for the then lord was old and feeble and might drop off at any minute. Do you know who is next of kin

after your self, monsieur?" inquired my strange interrogator. "I think I have heard it is one William Byer.y. "Right. Bo you know him?" 'Something by report."

"Personalty?" "Did report speak favorably of him?" 'I am sorry to say it did not." From what you heard, do you consider him an bonest man?

'I do not.' 'As you alone now stand between him and an earldom, after the death of the present lord, would you consider your life safe in his hands?" Before I answer this question, will

you permit me to ask some two or three?" said L "Proceed, monsieur." "Are you William Byerly?"

"Are you related to him?"

"Are you a friend of his?" "Do you intend to use my reply in a legal way?"

"Is your object in these questions friendly to me?" 'Yes. "Then I venture to say that I should not like, under present circumstances, to trust my life in the hands of William Byerly, provided there were a

single chance of his escaping detection

'Very well. 'May I now proceed?" "Yes, monsieur." "You will please answer to each statement of mine as If a question were directly put. On your way to Dover a fellow-passenger made your Yes."

"You first saw him at Tumbridge?" 'Yes." "You first noticed him while you were taking some refreshments at a

restaurant? "He came up alongside of you, hav-ing a carpes-bag in his hand, and made

ome commonplace remark about the venther?" "Yes," I continued to answer, geting more and more astonished every What could it all mean? Had every

what purpose? My strange interroga-tor proceeded: "This stranger was dressed in a black oat, with black cloth buttons, striped trousers, a parti-colored tie, a white hat and patent-leather boots?"

sction of my life been noted, and for

whiskers, a florid complexion, and wore a green patch over his left eye?" "Yes."
"After some common place zemarks, were traveling?"

"Yes."

"Re had reddish hair, reddish

Paris?" "Yes." "He was delighted to hear it, be cause he was going there also, and it was very pleasant, in a foreign coun-

"You replied you were going to

"Yes." "On the whole, he made so favorable a glance he was a total stranger to me an impression upon your unsuspicious mind, that you were quite pleased to "Yes." "Gn your way to Dover, he gave you

trials, struggles, disappointments and

from one's native land?"

successes? "He was an inventor-a man of genius, who had lived to benefit mankind and himself? England owed much to him, and so did France and so,

in fact, did the whole world?" "His statements were to that effect." "Very well, monsieur, as I have shown you that I know the nature of your conversation, it is not necessary that I weary you with detail. This man, this inventor, was going to Paris to take out a patent for a new motive power-one that was destined to revoutionize the world. He was very sorry he could not show it to you then; but until his papers should be filed in the proper department he would not trust is own father with the secret."

"All correct, monsieur." "Now, most unfortunately, as it appeared, on reaching Dover, where you were to take the regular steamer for Calais, your new acquaintance in some way unknown to you received the startling intelligence that his father was lying at the point of death, which would require him to post to London immediately; and would you, in whom he had every confidence, do him the favor to take charge of a small box containing some important papers and on your arrival in Paris open it and deliver them to the proper addresses?"

"Yes, monsieur," said I, becoming most intensely interested. "Curiosity, monsieur," continued the Frenchman, "is not one of your failings, I am happy to say, or you might ceptance, payable at any future time needed many trees, and it was found that is how I got along; they fed and not now be living to hear what I have he chose; 'tell him to specify his own that Lake View residents were willing clothed me and gave me shelter. This, to reveal.

"Good heavens!" ejaculated I, "what is coming now?" "That same box, monsieur, is an infernal machine, intended to destroy your life the moment you open it!" "Can it be?" I exclaimed, with a thrill of horror. "Can this be possible?"

with me before a commissary of police! "Pray, monsieur, who are you?

"A secret agent of police. I hastened to get the box, handling t with great care, and together we proceeded to the nearest commissary, when, with my permission, it was split open, and lo! to my astonished and horrified gaze was revealed a row of small, loaded pistols, so arranged that, had I unlocked and opened the box in an ordinary way, they would have

been discharged into my body. On my subsequently asking for an explanation concerning this mysterious affair-how so much connected myself and others had become known to the police of a foreign city-I was "Dead!" exclaimed I, with a start, gravely but politely answered: "It is not allowed us, monsieur, to

reveal our sources of information. We are happy to have thwarted the plans of a villain and saved your life." I never knew who that villain was, though I always suspected Byerly of having a hand in it. I do not know that my life was ever again attempted, but certain it is I never again permitted intimacy from an junknown stranger. On my accession to the title and

estates, which occurred the following year, I did not forget to reward Eugene St. Medard, alias Henri Pouget, secret agent of police, as I thought he deserved to be rewarded for preservation of my life; and to this day I have not ceased to wonder over the perfection of the French system of With the exception of substituting

fictitious names for real ones the fore-

going may be regarded as the authen-

tic narrative of an English nobleman to an American friend. - N. Y. Ledger. Massachusetts Indians. By intermarriage with colored people the Marshpee Indians in Massachusetts have increased to about four hundred. They occupy a reservation on the shore of the lake in Marshpee called Ma'shpi by the Cape Cod folk. Catachnit, the chief of the tribe, is the postmaster, and an Indian boy carries the mail to and from Sandwich. Three islands in the lake are owned by a fishing club, of which Grover Cleveland, Joe Jeffer son, R. W. Gilder, Alexander Wood, of

Boston, and C. B. Jefferson are mem-STRANGE AND RARE. A recurrent turtle twelve inches in

limester and five inches thick has been found on L. See Champlain. Burboneour, Coun., has a ghost in the shape of a dark man of gigantic in shirt sleeves who carries a

Tucun is a strong flow of natural gas

ill. .... flames extend over a space

It is an dervorthy circumstance that ill the mea elect d to the speakership ingo the first congressivers born in one anothered only therteen states. Englishme Loso, of Marianna, Fla was born black sixty years ago. In the year 18.9 he began to turn white, and the claim o has continued until he is now almost perfectly white.

ight feet wide.

PARSON WASHINGTON.

Tales Told of the First President's Ancestor.

Prejudicial Tradition Venders Try Make Him Out a Bad Fellow-Daniel Webster as a > Debtor.

ngton's last English ancestor was-it has taken a century and a half to do so his grateful countrymen are now tryng to prove that this gentleman, Rev. Lawrence Washington, rector of Purof 1640. And my college classmate, Mr. ing something, has found a letter in the

in the Boston Advertiser.

The writer, one Mr. Ayloffe, about 1705, says: "I doe not remember that ever I knew or heard of Mr. Washington before he had been sequestered, but tained Mr. Washington, where he was first time suffered quietly to preach. I have heard him and tooke him to be a very worthy pious man. I have been in his the American festival, for it is to a large recommended as such by several gentle-men who knew him before I did. He chemical force of electricity, and whose was a loyal person, and had one of the investigations gave the first practical best benefices in these parts, and this start to the efforts to deal with the new was the onely cause of his expulsion as force. It was an American who gave some account of his past life-of his I verily believe."

Let it be remembered by "sequesthis parish of Parleigh by the Puritans, its practical uses; an American laid the at some time before 1653, when this first ocean cable; Americans developed Lawrence Washington died. As this the telephone and electric light and was nearly sixty years before Mr. made them economically practicable; Ayloffe wrote, the latter must have the electric motor in practical form is parson preach. He lived at Great mention a legion of Americans who are Braxted in Essex, and the little parish of Mr. Roberts was in the adjoining district of Braxted Parva, or Little Braxted. Purleigh is not far off, and Malden (for which our Malden is named) is three miles worth of Purleigh. Parson Washington was buried at Malden in of Americans. If the American expo-January, 1653, and four or five years sition can be made to emphasize these and lifted over the fire until his head later his two sons emigrated to Virginia. By piecing all these trifles together we get at a sort of history of can science that is one of the greatest of writhe in his agony for sometimes this Lawrence Washington, thanks to Mr. Waters.

The English ancestry of Daniel Webster is partly known, but there is room for Mr. Waters to look it up further, both on the Webster side and that of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, from whom, through his grandmother, he was descended. This clergyman was also turned out of his parish, but for being a stories that I have heard about Web- the world's fair grounds ster's neglect to pay his debts. He says: office we received a draft of a few hun- they could not be spared to decorate dred dollars on Mr. Webster on sight the fair grounds. South side swamps present it to the eminent man for actime.' This was rather unusual and showed the great respect the creditor had for the distinguished statesman."

This respect was natural enough, for

Webster was at that time almost idol-

ized by many. But it did not secure

from the great man the payment of the draft, either then or afterward. The "I will prove it. Get it and come Transcript correspondent goes on: "I politely said: 'You need not pay the draft at once; take your own time; accept it payable when convenient, or when you please.' He straightened back, and, his penetrating eyes almost blinding me, said; 'You are the politest broker I have ever met,' and accepted it at once, 'payable in sixty days.' structions were such that if he had said on its face, 'Payable on the resurrection day,' I should have taken it and considered it honored. No attention was paid to it when the sixty days expired and I returned it under protest to the sender." It was the frequent occurrence of incidents like this which gave point to the retort said to have been made some asked his occupation the witness desuspicions and he insisted on a reply, which the judge told the witness he had better give. "Well," said the witness, "if I must tell you my means of support it is this: I make notes, get them indorsed and discounted, take the money and leave my indorsers to pay the note. Everybody in court expected some stinging reply to this, but Webster sim-"Let me tell you, sir, that, although highly respectable, that is a very precarious occupation."

> Wealth of British Prelates. The announcement that Cardinal Manning, who was at one time enormously wealthy, his father having been governor of the Bank of England. had only left a sum of six hundred dollars at his death, recalls to mind the large personal | roperties of the bishops and archbishops of the church of England. An examination of the records of the probate office shows that the bishops of that church who have died during the last thirty years have left an average personality of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars each. These figures do not include the value of the real estate possessed by the prelates or any sums invested in policies of life insurance or otherwise settled for the benefit of their families.

NAMES OF THE STATES. INDIANA means hand of Ladians. The Carolinas were named for Charles (Carolue) II.

ALADAMA comes from a Greek word. and signifies "land of rest." Wisconsin is an Indian word, mean ing "wild, rushing waters." VIRGINIA got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen."

DELAWARE derives its name from Thomas West, lord de la Ware. MARYLAND was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. FLORIDA gets its name from Kanunas Ventura river. When lighted, it | de Flores, or "feast of the flowers."

TRADE ON LAND AND SEA.

GREAT BRITAIN received \$450,265 rorth of condensed milk from Switzerland last year. Ir is estimated that California will have 469,000 tons of wheat for export before next June. ONE of the principal exports of Fiji is

eron is steadily increasing.

the banana, and the area under this

AN AMERICAN SCIENCE. The Wonders of Electricity at the Co lumbian Exposition.

If the half of what is promised is developed by the electrical department of the world's fair the Columbian exposition will be recognized by later generations as the first great exposition of the new science that has already done so Having ascertained who Gen. Washpromised even to those who attribute

almost miraculous powers to this force. The artistic possibilities of electricity, says the Sioux City Journal, will be onstrated by the wonderful kaleidoleigh in Essex, was not a drunkard and seopic scene that the grounds will prea malignant in the English revolution sent at night. A hundred thousand ncandescent lamps, ten thousand are H. F. Waters, who is always discover- lights, electric fourtains and great electric reflectors that, turning their Bodleian library speaking well of Par-son Washington, writes F. B. Sanborn drive the stars from sight, will be some brilliant rays toward the zenith, will of the general electrical features.

Then the mechanical exhibit will be a collection of wonders. The elect ical building is to be one of the finest of the exposition. Everything imaginable in there was then one Mr. Roberts, a the way of applications of electricity neighbor of mine, who was owner and | will be seen, from a railway down to a patron of a parish so small that dish washing machine. It is said that nobody would accept of his church (but some entirely new and wonderful inwith difficulty) and Mr. Roberts enter- ventions will be seen at the fair for the

It is proper that the great new science should be made a grand feature of ompany there, and he appeared a very extent an American science. It was an nodest sober person, and I heard him American who first proved that the to the world the electric telegraph; an American discovered the principle of ered" Mr. Ayloffe meant turned out of the electro-magnet and demonstrated been a young man when he heard the an American development; and not to engaged in solving electrical problems,

the greatest electrician of the world, Thomas A. Edison, is an American. Electricity is practical if it is anything, and its development along practical lines is largely due to the efforts facts, if it shall be remembered as marking an era in the history of Amerisciences, it will have done a good work.

TREES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR. Where They Are Procured-A Queer Procession from Lake View. Every night a queer procession moves down Dearborn avenue. This procession consists of a number of timber wagons loaded with great trees. These trees have been moving down Dearborn Puritan, which could hardly be charged avenue, across the river, and along the against Webster. A writer in the South side boulevards for a number of Transcript telis one of the numerous weeks. All have one objective point-

To be sure, says the Chicago Tribune "When I was a clerk in an exchange there are trees on the South side, but to dispose of such objects at a mere song-would give them to the world's fair people even for nothing if they would do the digging. Real estate-"city lots"-is, perhaps, more valuable without timber than with it. Besides, it is an obvious advantage when one purchases a lot near Evanston to find

all trees removed and a cellar well started. estate owners, the fair people began has taught much. the transportation of trees, a distance of over a dozen miles. The trees are big ones, and when yanked out of the alone. He admits with candor that he ground their roots are swathed in straw and bagging. Long after respectable North side residents have retired—after the vehicles that frequent Dearborn avenue have been locked behind stable him to shield him from the cold. In doors-the trees begin to move on their

long journey. They start in the neighborhood of Buena Park. In the center of the long. low wagon rests the roots of a tree, sometimes reaching high in the air. The years carlier by a witness in court whom | tres inclines on the heavy tail-board of Webster was cross-examining. Being the wagon, but the angle is not sufficient of a man in easy circumstances. to prevent a large part of the foliage clined to answer; this roused Webster's from sweeping the street. As the wagons, one by one, pass over the street each one leaves behind a swath of clean-

ly swept thoroughfare.

Curios from Costs Ries Ten cases of curios and antiquities collected in Costa Rica by the Latin-American department of the World's Columbian exposition are on their way to Chicago. These exhibits were collected by Licut. Scriven, of the navy, who had been specially detailed to make the collection. The collection is valued at five hundred dollars and is said to contain many of the curious products of the people who flourished in Costa Rica before this country was discovered. Upon the arrival of the exhibits they will be stored in the appraisers' warehouse and will after-wards be classified by Prof. Putnam, who has charge of the antiquities at the exposition.

Electric Carriages. Among the novelties for which space has recently been asked in the transportation exhibits department are electric carriages and tricycles for use on common roads. The makers believe that horses will in time be entirely supplanted by electricity. In the saddlery and harness department the actual manufacture of whips will be carried on dur-ing the fair, the machinery employed being very intricate and interesting.

SOME FOREIGN FACTS. FROM the ruins of Pompeii it appears glass windows existed before 79. In twelve years the city of Paris has

expended \$270,000 on statues and \$85,000 on ornamental fountains. THE salary of the king of Samoa i only \$840 a year. His legal adviser is much better remunerated. His pay is \$5,000 a year. THE remains of ancient hot air baths

and sweat houses still exist on the

island of Rathlin, on the northeast

coast of County Antrim, Ireland. CHIMNEYS are scarce in the City of Mexico. There are not ten dwelling houses that have them. Charcoal is the only fuel used for cooking and heat-In Boktan they talk of a band of

English crusaders who strayed away from their leaders about 1150 A. D. and settled in Kurdistan, mingling their blood with the native stock, so that it is dangerous for Britons to be too severe about the faults of the Kurds.

HORRORS OF LEPROSY.

Medical Science Baffled by the Dread Scourge.

How the Disease Is Propagated in the Holy Land-The Strange Treat-ment of Lepers in the Piji Folunds.

It is a rather remarkable thing that medical science is still in such a state of deplorable ignorance with regard to the disease of leprosy, says the St. Louis Globe-Demorat. In all other all-ments the progress of the instawenty-five years has been such as to warrant the hope that the time will come when there is no complaint from which a human being suffers which cannot be diagnosed and treated with success But in leprosy the progress, if any, is slow. In India to-day the leper is an common as he was many years ago. You meet him about the streets, you see him begging under the vernadas of

every house of the wealthy. The lepers are isolated, cast out from even their own family, and it has been recorded that the government has had to interfere to prevent a father burying his own son alive in order to prevent a spread of the malady. In the Holy Land the lepers are to be met with roaming about and begging from every visitor, and indeed in several other parts of the world they are to be met with in equal numbers. The English government has sent out many commissions to India to inquire into the subject, but so far little has been accomplished. There is not as yet sufficient beanical accommodation, and so the lepers wander about in some of the out-cf-the-way places, and the disease is propagated. In connection with the subject there is a curious thing as to a cure in the Fiji islands.

It is recorded, by a missionary who has himself heard the tale from one who actually experienced what he narrates. The cure is effected by the poisonous juice of the sinugaga and the process is this: The victim is taken into a house away from the center of the population. He is stripped of his clothes and his body rubbed with green leaves. Then a small fire is lighted and a few pieces of the sinugaga laid on it. When the smoke begins to ascend the man is bound hand and foot reaches about fifteen inches above the ground. There he is allowed to hours, till it is thought he has been sufficiently smoked. Then the body is gashed and allowed to bleed freely. The man may live or die. For the time he is left lying on the rough pallet prepared for him. If he lives he gets better. That at least was the case with the man of whom the missionary wrote.

### A TRAVELED TRAMP.

venty, Has Been Around the World and Never Worked Nor Drank. "I never worked; I was never in a poorhouse; I am a professional tramp; yes, gentlemen, a professional tramp; but I never bagged of anybody. I tramped over the world twice, yet there for collection. We were instructed to do not furnish a respectable stock, is nobody who can say an ill word of either. The contemplated wooded island me. People took sympathy on inc-

gentlemen, has been my life for fifty-

In this strain Joseph Clinton, an

eight years.'

emaciated and weather-scarred old man of nearly seventy years, told his pathetic story to the officials at the Philadelphia hospital the other lay, says the Philadelphia Record. Despite his worn and broken-down appearance he has the refinement of one used to better So, with this liberal offer of the real things, and one whom hard experience When but eight years old both of Clinton's parents died and left him

has never done a stroke of work in his

life. He has simply existed. In win-

ter his sleep was snatched in barns, with blankets pitying neighbors gave summer he sought rest on the grass. It was a mortifying event to the crippled old man to be compelled to enter a workhouse. Unusually intelligent, he asserts that he never touched a drop of liquor, while his language is easy and fluent, and his general deportment that

MECHANICAL SCIENCE. PAPIER mache oil cans, which are now being made, are very endurable, and impervious to any spirit or all likely to be used in a machine room.

chinist in Chemnitz, Saxony. The flywheel is two fifths of an inch in diam-A GREAT improvement in machine bearings is made from compressed wood pulp combined with graphite. No lubrication is necessary, and the amount of friction is greatly diminished.

An Italian engineer has originated a

system by which he proposes to utilize

the power of trains running down

grade; that is, he has devised a machine

for compressing air as the train goes

THE smallest steam-engine ever

made has been constructed by a ma-

down, which can be used to actuate a motor at the will of the engineer, and to assist the locomotive on up-grades. THE WORLD'S PEACEMAKERS

ENGLAND has 9,000 mounted yeo

A FRENCH officer in Buisson has in

manry, costing \$450,000 per year.

vented a hippometer which will regis ter the paces and ground covered by a horse. FIELD flasks of aluminum, instead of the ordinary glass flasks, are being in-

troduced experimentally into the German army. THE Russian government intends to construct a harbor solely for commerce at Poti, leaving Batoum as a strongly fortified point for military purposes

only. GEN. SCHOPPELD orders that all the men entering the army shall be vaccinated. In order to become good seldiers it is necessary for them to "come up to the scratch." Russia has ordered 500,000 rifles from French manufacturers, and has given

ENTERTAINING CLIPPINGS. THE entire coast line of the globe is bout 136,000 miles.

contracts for a still larger number to makers in her own country. On the 1st of July, 1804, the expects to have 1,704,-

THE horse has no eyebrows, and if much white is visible in the eye itself t is a sure sign of a vicious nature. THE constitution of Ohio gives the

governor no veto power, a distinction enjoyed by no other state save Rhode